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ABSTRACT

This Energy Alert deals specifically with Public Law 95-619, the National Energy Conservation Policy Act of 1978 (NECPA). Title III, Part 1 of NECPA authorizes $900 million over a three-year period for grants to schools and hospitals for energy audits, technical assistance and energy conservation projects. This publication attempts to inform school and hospital administrators about NECPA. Topics covered include: (1) disbursement of funds; (2) preliminary energy audits; (3) energy audits; (4) energy conservation project plans; (5) technical assistance; (6) state energy conservation project goals and plans; (7) applications for funds; and (8) authorizations. A directory of state energy officers and Title III, Part 1 of NECPA are also included. (MR)

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ENERGY ALERT 78-1
NATIONAL ENERGY ACT

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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A special report on the National Energy Conservation Policy Act of 1978

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ENERGY TASK FORCE

December 1, 1978

Title III, Part 1—Energy Conservation Programs for Schools and Hospitals and Buildings Owned by Units of Local Government and Public Care Institutions (Public Law 95-619)

SE 025 927

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Introduction

On October 14, 1978, the House of Representatives passed and approved the conference report on the National Energy Act (NEA), Report Number 95-1751. With the passage of the conference report by the House of Representatives, the Act was cleared and sent to President Carter. The President signed the Act on November 9, 1978. The passage of the National Energy Act has been long awaited. The delay in passage was due to extensive deliberation over the gas deregulation and policy issue.

The NEA is comprised of five Bills:
- the National Energy Conservation Policy Act of 1978;
- the Power Plant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978;
- the Public Utilities Regulatory Policy Act;
- the National Gas Policy Act of 1978; and
- the Energy Tax Act of 1978.

Each Bill of the total energy package is important to college and university administrators. Regulations will be developed for each Bill and they may impact heavily on campuses using gas or consuming large quantities of oil. The Energy Task Force (ETF) will be monitoring all of the developing regulations.

This Energy Alert deals specifically with one Bill, Public Law 95-619, the National Energy Conservation Policy Act of 1978 (herein referred to as NECPA). NECPA's Title III, Part 1 authorizes $900 million over a three-year period to provide grants to schools and hospitals for energy audits, technical assistance and energy conservation projects.

This part of NECPA is significant for two reasons. NECPA recognizes that schools and hospitals, as nonprofit institutions, have special needs and financial constraints. NECPA also recognizes that schools and hospitals need technical assistance and funding to improve the operation and maintenance of existing facilities.

The overall purpose of this part is to authorize grants to States and subsequently to public and nonprofit schools and hospitals to help them to:

- identify and implement energy conservation maintenance and operational procedures; and
- evaluate, acquire and install energy conservation measures.

It is hoped that the authorization will assist in reducing energy usage and anticipated energy costs to schools and hospitals.

Funds, as authorized by NECPA and subsequent appropriations, would be distributed by the States in a manner that will guarantee that at least one-third of the funds to a State will go to hospitals or schools, as they are defined in the regulations. "Schools" are defined as "public or nonprofit institutions which basically provide (1) legally authorized elementary education or secondary education and (2) are legally authorized to provide degree programs of education beyond secondary education (colleges and universities)."

The Energy Task Force conducted a survey to determine the approximate number of eligible recipients for the schools and hospitals section. It was reported by the American Association of School Administrators that there are approximately 16,006 elementary and secondary education districts throughout the country. These districts range in size from an individual school of one or two classrooms to a major school system with fifty or more school buildings. The American Hospital Association reported that there are approximately 6,400 nonprofit hospitals throughout the country that would be eligible to receive funds under Title III, Part 1. The latest statistics available from the National Center of Educational Statistics of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare indicate that there are approximately 3,075 colleges and universities which are eligible. The estimated total number of eligible candidates is 25,481.

The Energy Task Force in this Energy Alert is attempting to do something that is not normally done: that is, comment on legislation before rules or regulations required by the Law are issued by the Federal agency specified in the Law. The interpretations in this Alert are subject to change due to a number of factors that could influence the developing regulations. Representatives of DOE are analyzing other Departments' programs and authorizations that must be compatible to NECPA. Various political influences will obviously persuade the drafters of

the proposed regulations to interpret the legislation differently. This is inevitable and is probably good.

The interpretations contained in the first section of this Energy Alert are those of the staff members to the Energy Task Force. They have attempted to organize interpretations of NECPA into a uniform format for easy reading. Some of the items have been paraphrased from the way they actually appear in NECPA, and you are cautioned to read the text of the Law in Section 3 of this Alert. The Energy Task Force intends for this to be the first in a series of two reports on NECPA. The second report will be issued after the release of the regulations by DOE.

It is important that each campus recognize its own capabilities in relation to the programs established in NECPA. Some campuses will find that they lack the technical expertise to be able to perform an energy audit. These campuses will need to request funds from the State for assistance in hiring a consultant capable of providing technical assistance. Other institutions which have technical support on their campuses may be able to qualify themselves in accordance with State guidelines as having completed the energy audit and technical assistance portions of the program. They should be able to request funding from the States for the installation of energy conservation projects.

Campus administrators are encouraged to contact State energy officers. A list of State energy officers is included in Section 2 of this Energy Alert. If you find that you are having particular difficulty with any segment of this Alert, feel free to call the Energy Hotline at (202) 234-1663.

Preliminary Energy Audits (PEAs)

NECPA authorizes appropriations of up to $25 million during the first two years for the purpose of making grants to States to conduct preliminary energy audits (PEAs). Schools and hospitals are not eligible to receive funds for PEAs, since PEAs are to be performed only by the States.

In all cases, the States will be responsible for the overall planning and administration of their PEA programs. The PEA grant program is to be a voluntary grant-in-aid program with the Federal government contributing up to half of the States' costs of operating the program.

PEAs conducted by a State are to provide general information to aid in the preparation of the State Plan. Conducting a PEA is the State's first step toward obtaining funding under NECPA. NECPA defines a PEA as "a determination of the energy consumption characteristics of a building, including the size, type, rate of energy consumption and major energy-using systems in such building."

No later than 60 days after the date of enactment of NECPA, DOE shall prescribe guidelines for the conduct of PEAs, including a description of the type, number and distribution of PEAs of school and hospital facilities that will provide a reasonably accurate evaluation of the energy conservation needs of all such facilities in each State.

The Governor of any State may apply to DOE after regulations are enacted for grants to conduct PEAs of school and hospital facilities. If a State, without the use of financial assistance under NECPA, conducts PEAs which comply with the guidelines prescribed by DOE, the funds allocated for purposes of the PEAs shall be added to the funds available for energy conservation projects for that State. Amounts made available under NECPA, together with any other amounts made available from other Federal sources, may not be used to pay for more than 50 percent of the costs. DOE may authorize the payment of up to 100 percent of the costs of the PEAs in the event of a case of hardship; however, costs in excess of 50 percent must be deducted from the funds available for energy conservation projects in that State.

Energy Task Force Comments:

The results of the PEAs will form the basis for State Plans, upon which States' initial eligibility for funding will depend.

Working closely with State energy offices from the start may be highly beneficial both for States and for individual colleges and universities.

Colleges and universities should be prepared to provide information to the State energy agency on gross square footage; consumption by fuel; cost of fuel; and cost per square foot for energy usage. The survey form used in the Energy Task Force Energy Cost and Consumption Audit Program, 1975-1976 Report *may help campus administrators gather this information.*

The term "voluntary grant-in-aid" program is significant, since school and hospital participation is voluntary. DOE officials stressed this point repeatedly during the month following passage by Congress of the National Energy Act.

Energy Audits

DOE shall, no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of NECPA, prescribe guidelines for the conduct of energy audits. NECPA defines the term "energy audit" as a determination of the energy

consumption characteristics of a building which:
- identifies the type, size, rate of energy consumption and the major energy-using systems of the building;
- determines appropriate energy conservation maintenance and operating procedures; and
- indicates the need, if any, for the acquisition and installation of energy conservation measures.

Energy Task Force Comments:

A good energy audit is essential to funding for energy conservation projects under NECPA. Colleges and universities are advised to conduct their own energy audits in accordance with the States in order to attempt to "prequalify" for funding of projects that are in compliance with the applicable State Plan.

Energy audits need not be performed on all campus buildings. Campus administrators should single out the "energy hogs" and perform energy audits only on these buildings. Results from an energy audit should be able to assist campus administrators in zeroing in on the buildings with the highest potential for savings.

Campus administrators are cautioned that a State may choose to conduct energy audits at a selected number of campuses to gather pertinent data to complete the State Plan. If the State uses such a sampling technique, the data obtained will statistically determine the basic types of projects, potential costs of installation, and potential savings available for all college and university campuses in the State. This process will need to be monitored closely to ensure that the results are representative.

The procedures for securing grants for energy audits are identical to those for securing funds for PEAs, except that schools and hospitals are eligible to receive grants to perform energy audits. The Governor of any State may apply to DOE at a time specified in the regulations for grants to conduct energy audits. Energy audits of buildings are the first step toward providing assistance to campuses and are a prerequisite to applications for technical assistance.

Preliminary reports from DOE indicate that the funding level for energy audits will be restricted to 50 percent of the cost, with the Federal share limited to $300 per building of 100,000 gross square feet or $2,500 per multi-building site.

A DOE spokesperson indicated that the regulations may stipulate five areas that should be examined by an energy audit:
- operation of ventilating systems and control of infiltration conditions;
- operation of heating and cooling systems;
- operation of lighting systems;
- operation of water systems; and
- operation of the utility plant and distribution system.

Energy Conservation Project Plans

The ultimate goal of NECPA is to conduct energy conservation projects. Energy conservation project funds will be provided by DOE for:
- technical assistance in connection with installing energy conservation measures. "Technical assistance," as defined by DOE, means assistance to conduct specialized studies to identify and specify energy and monetary savings that are likely to result from:

--modifying maintenance and operating procedures in a building to reduce energy consumption;

--acquiring and installing energy conservation measures; or
--planning specific remodeling, renovations, repair, replacement or insulation projects related to energy conservation measures; and
• acquiring and installing energy conservation measures

The term "energy conservation measure," as defined by DOE, means an installation or modification of an installation in a building which is primarily intended to reduce energy consumption or allow the use of an alternative energy source.

Some of the measures that DOE may fund include:
• insulation of the building structure and systems;
• storm windows and doors, multiglazed windows and doors, heat absorbing or heat reflective glazed and coated windows and door systems, additional glazing, reductions in glass areas and other window and door system modifications;
• automatic energy control systems;
• equipment required to operate variable steam, hydraulic and ventilating systems adjusted by automatic energy control systems;
• solar space heating or cooling systems, solar electric generating systems, or any combination thereof;
• solar water heating systems;
• furnace or utility plant and distribution system modifications including:
--replacement burners, furnaces, boilers, or any combination thereof, which substantially increase the energy efficiency of the heating system;
--devices for modifying flue openings which will increase the energy efficiency of the heating system;
--electrical or mechanical furnace ignition systems which replace standing gas pilot lights; and
--utility plant system conversion measures including conversion of existing oil- and gas-fired boiler installations to alternative energy sources, including coal;
--caulking and weatherstripping;
--replacement or modification of lighting fixtures;
--energy recovery systems; and
--cogeneration systems which produce steam or forms of energy such as heat, as well as electricity for use primarily within a building or a complex of buildings;
• such other measures as DOE identifies by rule; and

Energy Task Force Comments:

Technical assistance grants can be issued as an interim step to campuses lacking "in-house" technical support. Funds for technical assistance can be used to hire consultants to conduct an engineering analysis to determine costs and savings potentials from further modification of operation and maintenance procedures and/or potential energy conservation measures. The analysis may lead to the development of specific plans related to the installation of energy conservation measures. Preliminary reports from DOE indicate that completed reports analyzing and planning specific energy conservation measures will be a prerequisite to funding.

Campuses that have the in-house technical support will be required to show evidence that such a study has been conducted prior to requesting grants from the States. Developing project outlines in accordance with State Plans may help campuses prequalify for funding.

Therefore, the development of plans for appropriate energy conservation projects should be emphasized, along with the goal of conducting a thorough energy audit. Any proposal should be developed and submitted in a format suitable for use by the State, since the State will present and prioritize the proposed energy conservation projects in its yearly application for grants.

• such other measures as a grant applicant shows will save a substantial amount of energy.

No later than 90 days after enactment of NECPA, DOE shall, by rule, prescribe guidelines for State Plans for the implementation of energy conservation projects in schools and hospitals.

State Plans

Energy Task Force Comments:

Two important points in NECPA's text will need to be resolved by DOE:
• what sort of program will be required to identify qualified energy conservation project managers; and
• what kind of encouragement of solar technologies utilization will be necessary to comply with the law.

One DOE official has indicated the Department intends to make States responsible for their own programs for ensuring qualified individuals are conducting their energy conservation projects and that DOE will not require a certification program.

In response to the solar question, a DOE spokesperson speculated that solar projects may be required to compete on an equal basis with other conservation measures. The spokesperson acknowledged that some pressure exists to favor solar projects.

A State Plan is a prerequisite to funding of any energy conservation program by DOE. It is, essentially, a survey of energy conservation project goals of all eligible schools and hospitals. It outlines energy conservation needs and programs necessary to fulfill those needs, as formulated by the State energy agency. After the State Plan is developed, it is forwarded to DOE for approval. All Plans submitted should include the following:

• results of the PEAs conducted in accordance with DOE's guidelines;
• estimates of potential energy savings for each program or project suggested in the plan;
• a recommendation as to the types of energy conservation projects which should be considered in the States and cost estimates for carrying out such projects in each year for which funds are appropriated;
• a program for identifying persons qualified to carry out energy conservation projects;
• procedures to ensure funds are allocated among eligible applicants based on need, taking into account cost, energy consumption and potential energy savings, and distributed equitably among public or nonprofit institutions regardless of size and type of ownership;
• a statement specifying to what extent, and by what methods, utilization of solar technologies will be encouraged within the State; and
• procedural guidelines to ensure implementation of energy-conserving maintenance and operating procedures in those facilities for which projects are proposed.

Submittal of State Plans is to be requested by DOE within 90 days after the effective date of guidelines for conducting PEAs and energy audits. This deadline may be extended by DOE "for good cause." However, assuming the deadline is not extended, the

invitation to submit State Plans must be made no later than 150 days following enactment of NECPA.

Once a State Plan is submitted, DOE is required to review and either approve or disapprove the Plan within 60 days. If no action is taken within 60 days of DOE's receipt of the Plan, it will be treated as approved. If a State fails to gain approval of its State Plan within two years and 90 days after the Bill's enactment, DOE may devise a Plan for that State and provide for its implementation.

A Developing State Plan

The following is a report on what one State is doing in preparation for NECPA. The State energy office has issued Requests for Proposals (RFPs) and subsequently granted contracts to a number of consulting firms and organizations to conduct detailed energy evaluations or audits of a selected number of facilities within the State. One firm is working on the analysis of hospital facilities, while another is working on the analysis of college and university facilities. An agency of the State education association received a contract to evaluate elementary and secondary facilities. Smaller grants have been awarded to firms to audit public care institutions, government buildings and libraries.

The results of surveys conducted by the State energy office were given to the contractor. The surveys were equivalent to a preliminary energy audit under NECPA's definition. The survey gathered basic energy consumption and cost data for the majority of the State's public and non-profit facilities. The surveys sent out by the State energy office as part of the college and university study were filled out by about 80 percent of the institutions of higher education within the State. The survey, or preliminary energy audit, collected data on total campus consumption and individual building consumption. The individual building consumption data was highly unreliable since there is a lack of building submetering on most campuses. However, estimates were provided on a significant number of buildings, which helped the consulting engineering firm identify buildings that could be audited.

The objective of the contract issued by the State was to have the consulting engineering firm select 30 campus buildings that were statistically representative of buildings of various sizes and functions within the State higher education system. The firm was responsible for performing energy audits at these facilities. During Summer, 1978, the firm conducted the 30 audits in buildings of 10,000 gross square feet and above. It was found in the audited facilities that a number of common energy conservation measures were applicable to a larger segment of the State's facilities. As a result of the information gathered through the audits, the consulting firm developed cost per square foot and consumption per square foot figures for each building. These figures were used to statistically weigh or explode the data to be representative of the entire State higher education system. Once the statistical analysis was completed, a spot check was made of the original survey data to verify the accuracy of the predictions.

As a result of this analysis, the firm can make recommendations regarding energy conservation measures that could be implemented statewide with three payback periods: zero to three years, three to seven years, and seven to ten years. The firm is also able to estimate what it will cost to implement these energy conservation measures within the same payback periods.

Upon completion of all of the contracts, the State will combine the reports and develop the State Plan.

College and University Applications for Financial Assistance

Colleges and universities may apply for federal assistance through several programs under NECPA. Applications for assistance depend greatly upon the individual college or university's level of technical expertise.

Colleges and universities may obtain funding for:
- energy audits: The purpose of conducting an energy audit is to identify and implement maintenance and operating functions that can help to

conserve energy, and to assist in identifying a series of options available for exploring energy conservation projects.

- technical assistance: Technical assistance costs are costs incurred for the use of existing personnel and/or the employment of other qualified personnel (consulting engineers) necessary for providing technical assistance. Technical assistance projects would consist of specialized studies and planning of energy conservation projects, such as designing and specifying equipment for modifications to HVAC systems.
- energy conservation projects: Funding is to provide for acquisition and installation of equipment, control devices, etc. for a measure determined to be cost-effective and able to cut energy consumption.

Colleges and universities applying for financial assistance under NECPA shall submit their applications to the State energy agency. The State energy agency is to make a single submittal per fiscal year to the Secretary of DOE, containing all applications that comply with the State Plan.

Before applications are submitted to the State energy agency, they must be approved by the appropriate State school facilities agency. The term "State school facilities agency" means an existing agency which is broadly representative of public and nonprofit institutions of higher education, public and nonprofit elementary and secondary schools, public vocational institutions and the interests of handicapped persons in a State. If no such agency exists, the Governor is to designate an agency that conforms to these requirements.

Energy Task Force Comments:

The question arises as to whether the required review by State school facilities agencies will make it more difficult for private institutions to gain State approval of their proposed energy conservation projects. NECPA specifically requires that "equitable consideration be given to all eligible public or nonprofit institutions regardless of size and type of ownership." To ensure this, DOE will be required to formulate criteria for judging just how equitable these funding allocations must be for private schools and hospitals.

Allocation of Grants

Ninety percent of the appropriations for each fiscal year will be allocated to the States for subsequent project funding in accordance with their State Plans. The remaining ten percent will be awarded to individual facilities which meet the hardship criteria.

Of the State funds, 80 percent will be allocated to the States and be made available on the basis of population, climate and other factors subject to DOE's determinations. The remaining ten

Energy Task Force Comments:

After examining the appropriations, one may wonder who pays for the administration of NECPA. According to a DOE spokesman, DOE's funding for administration of NECPA's Title III will not be drawn from the $900 million. However, expenses for the State's administration of the program are being taken out of each State's allocation, possibly up to 25 percent, based on specific authorization formulas to be established by DOE.

percent will be allocated to the States on the basis of fuel cost, consumption and availability in the State, and other factors deemed appropriate.

No State may receive more than ten percent of the total allocations for any fiscal year. And, except for the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa and the Virgin Islands, no state which has an approved State Plan may receive less than 0.5 percent of the total annual funding allocated.

Authorizations

Funding for grants are authorized under two programs labeled Level One and Level Two. Under Level Two, funds for technical assistance are to be appropriated from the funds available for "grants for energy conservation projects." Funds for technical assistance may not exceed 30 percent of the total allocation for energy conservation project grants in fiscal year 1978's funding; 15 percent in fiscal year 1979's funding; and five percent in fiscal year 1980's funding. These guidelines mean that, of the $180 million authorized for fiscal year 1978, a maximum of $54 million will be available for technical assistance. The remaining $126 million should be spent on energy conservation projects.

Energy Task Force Comments:

A major question concerning appropriations is how allocations will be authorized for the various years, since the funding deadline for the first year has passed. DOE officials, too, are somewhat perplexed over this matter. As things currently stand, States that get their State Plans approved quickly may be able to submit applications at the same time for financial assistance under their allocations for both FY 1978 and FY 1979.

The problem may be further compounded if DOE delays in issuing its regulations.

If delays push the rulemaking back past September 30, 1979, all three years' funding might become available simultaneously.

An alternative possibility is to maintain each year's allocation as a separate entity and apply the rules pertaining to each year to the funding approved for a three year period.

Table 1 — Authorizations for PEAs and Energy Audits

		Level One Funding
Program Year Number	Program Fiscal Year Ending Date	Grants for Conducting PEAs and Energy Audits
1	9/30/78	$20 million
2	9/30/79	$ 5 million
3	9/30/80	- 0 -
Program Authorization Total		**$25 million**

Funds not spent for technical assistance can be spent for project grants. NECPA specifies that all funds not used in one year are to remain available until expended.

Appropriation bills have been passed and signed by the President. A $200 million appropriation was passed as a supplemental appropriation in 1978 for the first year of NECPA (fiscal year ending September 30, 1978). A second appropriation for $100.1

Table 2 — Authorizations for Technical Assistance and Energy Conservation Projects

Program Year Number	Program Fiscal Year Ending Date	Level Two Funding	
		Grants for Technical Assistance	Grants for Energy Conservation Projects
1	9/30/78	30% of $180 million or $54 million	$180 million
2	9/30/79	15% of $295 million or $44.2 million	$295 million
3	9/30/80	5% of $400 million or $20 million	$400 million
Program Authorization Totals		**Not more than $118.2 million of $875 million**	**$875 million**

million was passed as part of the appropriations for the Department of the Interior for Fiscal Year 1979. This special appropriation provides for additional funding for program year two. Specific details on this appropriation will be forthcoming.

Table 3 — Total Authorizations per Fiscal Year

Program Year Number	Program Fiscal Year Ending Date	Yearly Totals
1	9/30/78	$200 million
2	9/30/79	$300 million
3	9/30/80	$400 million
Program Authorization Total		**$900 million**

Summary

Since funding is to be implemented and administered through regulations promulgated by DOE, there are several questions which remain unanswered by the law itself. Among major points of concern are:

- What will be the criteria for judging hardship cases?
- What guidelines will be issued for conducting energy audits?
- What additional requirements will be attached to State Plans?
- How much encouragement of solar technology implementation will be considered adequate?
- What sort of program will be considered necessary to evaluate capabilities of persons responsible for implementation of conservation projects?
- Will DOE waive the requirement that one year intervals pass between each State's applications since deadlines for the first year of funding have already passed?

Answers to these and other portions of NECPA will be determined in the upcoming DOE regulations.

Meanwhile, it is extremely important that each campus gather the necessary data for the upcoming preliminary energy audits. This should probably include estimated consumption figures, cost and types of fuel used, as well as consumption data on individual buildings.

A preliminary outline of proposed conservation projects, along with their cost, potential energy savings, payback period, etc., will also probably prove helpful. Identify your major energy consuming facilities and plan to concentrate on them.

Since the majority of the funds are to be administered through the State, it is important that you contact your State energy agency. Contacting the State early is especially important if your campus decides to attempt to prequalify for completion of an energy audit and the development of detailed plans for energy conservation projects.

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National Energy Conservation Policy Act

TITLE III—ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAMS FOR SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS AND BUILDINGS OWNED BY UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND PUBLIC CARE INSTITUTIONS

PART 1—SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS

SEC. 301. STATEMENT OF FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the Nation's nonrenewable energy resources are being rapidly depleted;

(2) schools and hospitals are major consumers of energy, and have been especially burdened by rising energy prices and fuel shortages;

(3) substantial energy conservation can be achieved in schools and hospitals through the implementation of energy conservation maintenance and operating procedures and the installation of energy conservation measures; and

(4) public and nonprofit schools and hospitals in many instances need financial assistance in order to make the necessary improvements to achieve energy conservation.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this part to authorize grants to States and to public and nonprofit schools and hospitals to assist them in identifying and implementing energy conservation maintenance and operating procedures and in evaluating, acquiring, and installing energy conservation measures to reduce the energy use and anticipated energy costs of schools and hospitals.

SEC. 302. AMENDMENT TO THE ENERGY POLICY AND CONSERVATION ACT.

(a) AMENDMENT TO TITLE III.—Title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new part:

"PART G—ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS

"DEFINITIONS

"SEC. 391. For the purposes of this part—

"(1) The term 'building' means any structure the construction of which was completed on or before April 20, 1977, which includes a heating or cooling system, or both.

"(2) The term 'energy conservation measure' means an installation or modification of an installation in a building which is primarily intended to reduce energy consumption or allow the use of an alternative energy source, including, but not limited to—

"(A) insulation of the building structure and systems within the building;

"(B) storm windows and doors, multiglazed windows and doors, heat absorbing or heat reflective glazed and coated windows and door systems, additional glazing, reductions in glass area, and other window and door system modifications.

"(C) automatic energy control systems;

"(D) equipment required to operate variable steam, hydraulic, and ventilating systems adjusted by automatic energy control systems;

"(E) solar space heating or cooling systems, solar electric generating systems, or any combination thereof;

"(F) solar water heating systems;

"(G) furnace or utility plant and distribution system modifications including—

"(i) replacement burners, furnaces, boilers, or any combination thereof, which substantially increases the energy efficiency of the heating system,

"(ii) devices for modifying flue openings which will increase the energy efficiency of the heating system,

"(iii) electrical or mechanical furnace ignition systems which replace standing gas pilot lights, and

"(iv) utility plant system conversion measures including conversion of existing oil- and gas-fired boiler installations to alternative energy sources, including coal;

"(H) caulking and weatherstripping;

"(I) replacement or modification of lighting fixtures which replacement or modification increases the energy efficiency of the lighting system without increasing the overall illumination of a facility (unless such increase in illumination is necessary to conform to any applicable State or local building code or, if no such code applies, the increase is considered appropriate by the Secretary);

"(J) energy recovery systems;

"(K) cogeneration systems which produce steam or forms of energy such as heat, as well as electricity for use primarily within a building or a complex of buildings owned by a school or hospital and which meet such fuel efficiency requirements as the Secretary may by rule prescribe;

"(L) such other measures as the Secretary identifies by rule for purposes of this part; and

"(M) such other measures as a grant applicant shows will save a substantial amount of energy and as are identified in an energy audit prescribed pursuant to section 365(e)(2).

"(3) The term 'hospital' means a public or nonprofit institution which is—

"(A) a general hospital, tuberculosis hospital, or any other type of hospital, other than a hospital furnishing primarily domiciliary care; and

"(B) duly authorized to provide hospital services under the laws of the State in which it is situated.

"(4) The term 'hospital facilities' means buildings housing a hospital and related facilities, including laboratories, outpatient departments, nurses' home and training facilities and central service facilities operated in connection with a hospital, and also includes buildings housing education or training facilities for health professions personnel operated as an integral part of a hospital.

"(5) The term 'public or nonprofit institution' means an institution owned and operated by—

"(A) a State, a political subdivision of a State or an agency or instrumentality of either, or

"(B) an organization exempt from income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

"(6) The term 'school' means a public or nonprofit institution which—

"(A) provides, and is legally authorized to provide, elementary education or secondary education, or both, on a day or residential basis;

"(B)(i) provides, and is legally authorized to provide, a program of education beyond secondary education, on a day or residential basis;

"(ii) admits as students only persons having a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education, or the recognized equivalent of such certificate;

"(iii) is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting

agency or association; and

"(iv) provides an educational program for which it awards a bachelor's degree or higher degree or provides not less than a two-year program which is acceptable for full credit toward such a degree at any institution which meets the requirements of clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) and which provides such a program;

"(C) provides not less than a one-year program of training to prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation and which meets the provisions of clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of subparagraph (B); or

"(D) is a local educational agency.

"(7) The term 'local education agency' means a public board of education or other public authority or a nonprofit institution legally constituted within, or otherwise recognized by, a State for either administrative control or direction of, or to perform administrative services for, a group of schools within a State.

"(8) The term 'school facilities' means buildings housing classrooms, laboratories, dormitories, athletic facilities, or related facilities operated in connection with a school.

"(9) The term 'State' means, in addition to the several States of the Union, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.

"(10) The term 'State energy agency' means the State agency responsible for developing State energy conservation plans pursuant to section 362 of this Act, or, if no such agency exists, a State agency designated by the Governor of such State to prepare and submit a State plan under section 394 of this part.

"(11) The term 'State school facilities agency' means an existing agency which is broadly representative of public institutions of higher education, nonprofit institutions of higher education, public elementary and secondary schools, nonprofit elementary and secondary schools, public vocational education institutions, nonprofit vocational education institutions, and the interests of handicapped persons, in a State or, if no such agency exists, an agency which is designated by the Governor of such State which conforms to the requirements of this paragraph.

"(12) The term 'State hospital facilities agency' means an existing agency which is broadly representative of the public hospitals and the nonprofit hospitals, or, if no such agency exists, an agency designated by the Governor of such State which conforms to the requirements of this paragraph.

"(13) The term 'energy audit' means a determination of the energy consumption characteristics of a building which—

"(A) identifies the type, size, and rate of energy consumption of such building and the major energy using systems of such building;

"(B) determines appropriate energy conservation maintenance and operating procedures; and

"(C) indicates the need, if any, for the acquisition and installation of energy conservation measures.

"(14) The term 'preliminary energy audit' means a determination of the energy consumption characteristics of a building, including the size, type, rate of energy consumption and major energy-using systems of such building.

"(15) The term 'energy conservation project' means—

"(A) an undertaking to acquire and to install one or more energy conservation measures in school or hospital facilities and

"(B) technical assistance in connection with any such undertaking and technical assistance as described in paragraph (17)(A).

"(16) The term 'energy conservation project costs' includes only costs incurred in the design, acquisition, construction, and installation of energy conservation measures and technical assistance costs.

"(17) The term 'technical assistance' means assistance, under rules promulgated by the Secretary, to States, schools, and hospitals—

"(A) to conduct specialized studies identifying and specifying energy savings and related cost savings that are likely to be realized as a result of (i) modification of maintenance and operating procedures in a building, or (ii) the acquisition and installation of one or more specified energy conservation measures in such building, or (iii) both, and

"(B) the planning or administration of specific remodeling, renovation, repair, replacement, or insulation projects related to the installation of energy conservation measures in such building.

"(18) The term 'technical assistance costs' means costs incurred for the use of existing personnel or the temporary employment of other qualified personnel (or both such types of personnel) necessary for providing technical assistance.

"(19) The term 'energy conservation maintenance and operating procedure' means modification or modifications in the maintenance and operations of a building, and any installations therein, which are designed to reduce energy consumption in such building and which require no significant expenditure of funds.

"(20) The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Energy or his designee.

"(21) The term 'Governor' means the chief executive officer of a State or his designee.

"GUIDELINES

"SEC. 392. (a) The Seretary shall, by rule, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this part—

"(1) prescribe guidelines for the conduct of preliminary energy audits, including a description of the type, number, and distribution of preliminary energy audits of school and hospital facilities that will provide a reasonably accurate evaluation of the energy conservation needs of all such facilities in each State, and

"(2) prescribe guidelines for the conduct of energy audits.

"(b) The Secretary shall, by rule, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this part, prescribe guidelines for State plans for the implementation of energy conservation projects in schools and hospitals. The guidelines shall include—

"(1) a description of the factors which the State energy agency may consider in determining which energy conservation projects will be given priority in making grants pursuant to this part, including such factors as cost, energy consumption, energy savings, and energy conservation goals,

"(2) a description of the suggested criteria to be used in establishing a State program to identify persons qualified to implement energy conservation projects, and

"(3) a description of the types of energy conservation measures deemed appropriate for each region of the Nation.

"(c) Guidelines prescribed under this section may be revised from time to time after notice and opportunity for comment.

"(d) The Secretary shall, by rule prescribe criteria for determining schools and hospitals which are in a class of severe hardship. Such criteria shall take into account climate, fuel costs, fuel availability, ability to provide the non-Federal share of the costs, and such other factors that he deems appropriate.

"PRELIMINARY ENERGY AUDITS AND ENERGY AUDITS

"SEC. 393. (a) The Governor of any State may apply to the Secretary at such time as the Secretary may specify after promulgation of guidelines under section 392(a) for grants to conduct preliminary energy audits and energy audits of school facilities and hospital facilities in such State under this part.

"(b) Upon application under subsection (a) the Secretary may make grants to States for purposes of conducting preliminary energy audits of school facilities and hospital facilities under this part in

accordance with the guidelines prescribed under section 392(a)(1). If a State does not conduct preliminary energy audits within two years after the date of the enactment of this part, the Secretary may conduct such audits within such State.

"(c) Upon application under subsection (a) the Secretary may make grants to States for purposes of conducting energy audits of school facilities and hospital facilities under this part in accordance with the guidelines prescribed under section 392(a)(2).

"(d) If a State without the use of financial assistance under this section, conducts preliminary energy audits or energy audits which comply with the guidelines prescribed by the Secretary or which are approved by the Secretary the funds allocated for purposes of this section shall be added to the funds available for energy conservation projects for such State and shall be in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes.

"(e)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), amounts made available under this section (together with any other amounts made available from other Federal sources) may not be used to pay more than 50 percent of the costs of any preliminary energy audit or any energy audit.

"(2) Upon the request of the Governor, the Secretary may make grants to a State for up to 100 percent of the costs of any preliminary energy audits and energy audits, subject to the requirements of section 398(a)(3).

"STATE PLANS

"SEC. 394. (a) The Secretary shall invite the State energy agency of each State to submit, within 90 days after the effective date of the guidelines prescribed pursuant to section 392, or such longer period as the Secretary may, for good cause, allow, a State plan under this section for such State. Such plan shall include—

"(1) the results of preliminary energy audits conducted in accordance with the guidelines prescribed under section 392(a)(1), and an estimate of the energy savings that may result from the modification of maintenance and operating procedures and installation of energy conservation measures in the schools and hospitals in such State,

"(2) a recommendation as to the types of enregy conversation projects considered appropriate for schools and hospitals, in such State, together with an estimate of the costs of carrying out such projects in each year for which funds are appropriated.

"(3) a program for identifying persons qualified to carry out energy conservation projects,

"(4) procedures to insure that funds will be allocatea among eligible applicants for energy conservation projects within such State, including procedures—

"(A) to insure that funds will be allocated on the basis of relative need taking into account such factors as cost, energy consumption and energy savings, and

"(B) to insure that equitable consideration is given to all eligible public or nonprofit institutions regardless of size and type of ownership;

"(5) a statement of the extent to which, and by which methods, such State will encourage utilization of solar space heating, cooling, and electric systems and solar water heating systems where appropriate,

"(6) procedures to assure that all assistance under this part in such State will be expended in compliance with the requirements of an approved State plan for such State, and in compliance with the requirements of this part:

"(7) procedures to insure implementation of energy conserving maintenance and operating procedures in those facilities for which projects are proposed; and

"(8) policies and procedures designed to assure that financial assistance provided under this part in such State will be used to

supplement, and not to supplant, State, local, or other funds.

"(b) The Secretary shall review and approve or disapprove each State plan not later than 60 days after receipt by the Secretary. If such plan meets the requirements of subsection (a), the Secretary shall approve the plan. If a State plan submitted within the 90-day period specified in subsection (a) has not been disapproved within the 60-day period following its receipt by the Secretary, such plan shall be treated as approved by the Secretary. A State energy agency may submit a new or amended plan at any time after the submission of the original plan if the agency obtains the consent of the Secretary.

"(c)(1) If a State plan has not been approved under this section within 2 years and 90 days after the enactment of this part, or within 90 days after the completion of the preliminary audits under section 393(a), whichever is later, the Secretary may take such action as necessary to develop and implement such a State plan and to carry out the functions which would otherwise be carried out under this part by the State energy agency, State school facilities agency, and State hospital facilities agency, in order that the energy conservation program for schools and hospitals may be implemented in such State.

"(2) Notwithstanding any other provision contained in this section, a State may, at any time, submit a proposed State plan for such State under this section. The Secretary shall approve or disapprove such plan not later than 60 days after receipt by the Secretary. If such plan meets the requirements of subsection (a) and is not inconsistent with any plan developed and implemented by the Secretary under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall approve the plan and withdraw any such plan developed and implemented by the Secretary.

"APPLICATIONS FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

"SEC. 395. (a) Applications of States, schools, and hospitals for financial assistance under this part for energy conservation projects shall be made not more than once for any fiscal year. Schools and hospitals applying for such financial assistance shall submit their applications to the State energy agency and the State energy agency shall make a single submittal to the Secretary, containing all applications which comply with the State plan.

"(b) Applications for financial assistance under this part for energy conservation projects shall contain, or shall be accompanied by, such information as the Secretary may reasonably require, including the results of energy audits which comply with guidelines under this part. The annual submittal to the Secretary by the State energy agency under subsection (a) shall include a listing and description of energy conservation projects proposed to be funded within the State during the fiscal year for which such application is made, and such information concerning expected expenditures as the Secretary may, by rule, require.

"(c)(1) The Secretary may not provide financial assistance to States, schools, or hospitals for energy conservation projects unless the application for a grant for such project is submitted through, or approved by the appropriate State hospital facilities agency or State school facilities agency, respectively, and determined by the State energy agency to comply with the State plan.

"(2) Applications of States, schools, and hospitals and State plans pursuant to this part shall be consistent with—

"(A) related State programs for educational facilities in such State, and

"(B) State health plans under section 1524(c)(2) and 1603 of the Public Health Service Act, and shall be coordinated through the review mechanisms required under section 1523 of the Public Health Service Act and section 1122 of the Social Security Act.

"(d) The Secretary shall approve such applications submitted by a State energy agency as he determines to be in compliance with this section and with the requirements of the applicable State plan approved under section 394. The Secretary shall state the reasons for

his disapproval in the case of any application which he disapproves. Any application not approved by the Secretary may be resubmitted by the applicant at any time in the same manner as the original application and the Secretary shall approve such resubmitted application as he determines to be in compliance with this section and the requirements of the State plan. Amendments of an application shall, except as the Secretary may otherwise provide, be subject to approval in the same manner as the original application. All or any portion of an application under this section may be disapproved to the extent that funds are not available under this part to carry out such application or portion.

"(e) Whenever the Secretary, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to any State, school, or hospital receiving assistance under this part, finds that there has been a failure to comply substantially with the provisions set forth in the application approved under this section, the Secretary shall notify the State, school, or hospital that further assistance will not be made available to such State, school or hospital under this part until he is satisfied that there is no longer any such failure to comply. Until he is so satisfied no further assistance shall be made to such State, school, or hospital under this part.

"GRANTS FOR PROJECT COSTS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

"SEC. 396. (a) The Secretary may make grants to schools and hospitals for carrying out energy conservation projects the applications for which have been approved under section 395.

"(b)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), amounts made available for purposes of this section (together with any amounts available for such purposes from other Federal sources) may not be used to pay more than 50 percent of the costs of any energy conservation project.

' (2) Amounts made available for purposes of this section (together with any amounts available for such purposes from other Federal sources) may be used to pay not to exceed 90 percent of the costs of an energy conservation project if the Secretary determines that a project meets the hardship criteria of section 392(d). Grants made under this paragraph shall be from the funds provided under section 398(a)(2).

"(c) Grants made under this section in any State in any year shall be made in accordance with the requirements contained in section 398.

"(d) The Secretary may make grants to States for paying technical assistance costs. Schools in any State shall not be allocated less than 30 percent of the funds for energy conservation projects within such State and hospitals in any State shall not be allocated less than 30 percent of such funds.

"(e) No grant made under this part to a school which is a local educational agency may be used for acquisition or installation of any energy conservation measure in any building of such agency which is used principally for administration, or technical assistance in connection with any such understanding for such a building.

"AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

"SEC. 397. (a) For the purpose of making grants to States to conduct preliminary energy audits and energy audits pursuant to section 393, there is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed $20,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978, and $5,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979, such funds to remain available until expended.

"(b) For the purpose of making energy conservation project grants pursuant to section 396, there is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed $180,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978, $295,000,000 for fiscal year ending September 30, 1979, and $400,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980, such funds to remain available until expended. Of the amounts appropriated under this subsection for each of the following fiscal years not more than the following percentage may be used for purposes of technical assistance:

Fiscal year ending:	Percentage
September 30, 1978	30
September 30, 1979	15
September 30, 1980	5

"(c) For the expenses of the Secretary in administering the provisions of this part, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each fiscal year in the three consecutive fiscal year periods ending September 30, 1980, such funds to remain available until expended.

"ALLOCATION OF GRANTS

"SEC. 398. (a)(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b), the Secretary shall allocate 90 percent of the amounts made available under section 397(b) in any year for purposes of making energy conservation project grants pursuant to section 396 as follows:

"(A) Eighty percent of amounts made available under section 397(b) shall be allocated among the States in accordance with a formula to be prescribed, by rule, by the Secretary, taking into account population and climate of each State, and such other factors as the Secretary may deem appropriate.

"(B) Ten percent of amounts made available under section 397(b) shall be allocated among the States in such manner as the Secretary determines by rule after taking into account the availability and cost of fuel or other energy used in, and the amount of fuel or other energy consumed by, schools and hospitals in the States, and such other factors as he deems appropriate.

"(2) The Secretary shall allocate 10 percent of the amounts made available under section 397(b) in any year for purposes of making grants as provided under section 396(b)(2) in excess of the 50 percent limitation contained in section 396(b)(1).

"(3) In the case of any State which received for any fiscal year an amount which exceeded 50 percent of the cost of any energy audit as provided in section 393(e)(2), the aggregate amount allocated to such State under this subsection for such fiscal year (determined after applying paragraphs (1) and (2)) shall be reduced by an amount equal to such excess. The amount of such reduction shall be reallocated to the States for such fiscal year as provided in this subsection except that for purposes of such reallocation, the State which received such excess shall not be eligible for any portion of such reallocation.

"(b) The total amount allocated to any State under subsection (a) in any year shall not exceed 10 percent of the total amount allocated to all the States in such year under such subsection (a). Except for the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands, not less than 0.5 percent of such total allocation to all States for that year shall be allocated in such year for the total of grants to States and to schools and hospitals in each State which has an approved State plan under this part.

"(c) Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prescribe rules governing the allocation among the States of funds for grants for preliminary energy audits and energy audits. Such rules shall take into account the population and climate of such States and such other factors as he may deem appropriate.

"(d) The Secretary shall prescribe rules limiting the amount of funds allocated to a State which may be expended for administrative expenses by such State.

"(e) Funds allocated for projects in any States for a fiscal year under this section but not obligated in such fiscal year shall be available for reallocation under subsection (a) of this section in the subsequent fiscal year.

"ADMINISTRATION; ANNUAL REPORTS

"SEC. 399. (a) The Secretary may prescribe such rules as may be necessary in order to carry out the provisions of this part.

"(b) The Secretary shall, within one year after the date of the enactment of this part and annually thereafter while funds are available under this part, submit to the Congress a detailed report of the actions taken under this part in the preceding fiscal year and the actions planned to be taken in the subsequent fiscal year. Such report shall show the allocations made (including the allocations made to each State) and include information on the types of conservation measures implemented, with funds allocated, and an estimate of the energy savings achieved.

"RECORDS

"SEC. 400. (a) Each recipient of assistance under this part shall keep such records, provide such reports, and furnish such access to books and records as the Secretary may by rule prescribe.".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for such title III is amended by inserting the following at the end thereof:

"PART G—ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS

"Sec. 391. Definitions.
"Sec. 392. Guidelines.
"Sec. 393. Preliminary energy audits and energy audits.
"Sec. 394. State plans.
"Sec. 395. Applications for financial assistance.
"Sec. 396. Grants for project costs and technical assistance.
"Sec. 397. Authorization of appropriations.
"Sec. 398. Allocation of grants.
"Sec. 399. Administration; annual reports.
"Sec. 400. Records.".

(c) SEVERABILITY.—If any provision of this title or the application thereof to any person or circumstances be held invalid, the provisions of other sections of this title and their application to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 303. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) SECTION 1502.—Section 1502 of the Public Health Service Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(11) The promotion of an effective energy conservation and fuel efficiency program for health service institutions to reduce the rate of growth of demand for energy.".

(b) SECTION 1532(b)(2).—Section 1532(b)(2) of the Public Health Service Act is amended by deleting the period after "made" and inserting in lieu thereof: ", or in the case of non-substantive reviews, provision for a shortened review period.".

(c) SECTION 1532(c).—Section 1532(c) of the Public Health Service Act is amended by deleting the comma in paragraph (9)(A) after "construction" and inserting in lieu thereof: ", including the costs and methods of energy provision," and by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(10) The special circumstances of health service institutions and the need for conserving energy.".

SEC. 304. CROSS REFERENCE.

For provisions relating to application of Davis-Bacon Act to this part, see section 312.

Energy Task Force Workshops

A new series of Energy Task Force workshops is being developed for Spring, 1979.

Four sessions of "Planning and Financing Energy Management Programs" will be held, with the first session scheduled for March 14-16, 1979 in San Francisco, California. The other sessions will be April 18-20, 1979 in Dallas, Texas; May 2-4, 1979 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and May 16-18, 1979 in Chicago, Illinois.

The workshops are directed toward developing and refining the skills necessary to identify promising energy management opportunities, to plan for successful implementation and to finance the projects. Included will be sessions on energy analysis procedures for buildings, actual campus energy-saving projects, performance of economic analysis and provisions of the National Energy Act. Details on the requirements for making application for financial assistance to the States for energy audits, technical assistance and grants for energy conservation projects will be a focal point of the workshop.

The instructors selected by the Energy Task Force are well known experts in their field:

- David Morrisroe, Vice President for Business and Finance and Treasurer, California Institute of Technology;
- James Sneathen, Senior Engineer--Energy Management, Michigan State University;
- Dallas Sullivan, Director of Energy Conservation Programs, Ohio State University; and
- Michael Willingham, Acting Director, State Specific Programs, Conservation and Solar Applications, Department of Energy.

The registration fee is set at $125.00 and further details will be forthcoming from the Energy Task Force via the National Association of College and University Business Officers (202) 296-2344.

Energy Publications

• Energy Management for Colleges and Universities (1977)--A 140-page manual based on information developed for an Energy Task Force workshop series to help financial and physical plant personnel implement a well conceived energy management program. This is an essential tool for ensuring that colleges and universities continue to meet the instructional, research and public service needs they have traditionally served. (Price: $20.00)

• Energy Cost and Consumption Audit Program 1975-76 (1977)--Energy consumption data resulting from a survey of 330 colleges and universities to assist institutions in evaluating their energy performance in the form of comparative data on energy use. The data is broken down by campus and type of facility (when individual metering was possible) and also includes variables for size and type of facilities, type of fuel and number of degree days. (Price: $10.00)

• Central Control and Automation Systems (1978)--This publication is based on a series of APPA seminars on central control and automation systems held in 1977. The book describes all areas involved in installing and managing the system, from design considerations to equipment selection, procurement practices, personnel training, maintenance and the adaptation of the system to energy control. A case study at a large university is presented to reinforce the principles and methodology described. (Price: $15.00)

• Energy Conservation Checklist for Universities and Colleges--A comprehensive list of suggestions of conservation programs primarily taken from existing programs of approximately 35 institutions. (Price: $3.00)

These Energy Task Force publications are available from:

The National Association of College and University Business Officers
One Dupont Circle, Suite 510
Washington, D. C. 20036

or

The Associations of Physical Plant Administrators of Universities and Colleges
Eleven Dupont Circle, Suite 250
Washington, D. C. 20036

Energy Task Force

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- Association of Physical Plant Administrators of Universities and Colleges; and
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